

# THE AMERICAN

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

M R. WINDOM'S necessary haste to get his claims to the Senatorship before the Minnesota Legislature has caused Mr. ARTHUR a very serious embarrassment. It is not so hard to get a Secretary for the Treasury. The difficulty at present is to find somebody who is willing to take the place and keep it warm for Mr. CONKLING. Of course, there are multitudes of the Stalwarts who would do it to please the New York Senator. But it is hard to find any one thus willing whose nomination would not be regarded in the light of a joke. Mr. ARTHUR, after sounding several gentlemen, took the risk of sending to the Senate the name of ex-Governor MORGAN, of New York. It was not known that Mr. MORGAN would accept; the result proved that he would not; but it is fair to presume that Mr. ARTHUR had "assurances" from Mr. MORGAN's friends, who are also Mr. CONKLING's and General GRANT's friends, that the step was a safe one. It proved the reverse.

THE selection of Mr. MORGAN we cannot regard as particularly happy. The Secretary of the Treasury is in effect a judicial officer who has to pass a judgment upon some of the most important questions in the interpretation of national laws. An importer, such as Mr. MORGAN is, cannot escape bias in favor of one class of interpretations of those laws. The sugar importers, to which class we believe Mr. MORGAN to belong, have had before the Government for years past a very complicated series of cases under the laws taxing foreign sugar. A law forbidding the appointment of importers to this office was passed in the very first years of the history of the Constitution, and has never been repealed. In 1869, the Senate of the United States refused to confirm Mr. A. T. STEWART as a Secretary of the Treasury, although he offered to make over to charitable and similar purposes the income from his business during his term of office. That was the act of a strongly Republican Senate, immediately after the inauguration of a President whom the party then regarded with a sort of idolatry. One might have thought that no other President would have taken the risk of a similar nomination. Yet Mr. ARTHUR has managed to get from a closely divided Senate the unanimous confirmation of an importer as Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate now taking the ground that they have nothing to do with enforcing the law which disqualifies an importer from serving.

ON Thursday the Senate received and confirmed the nomination of Judge FOLGER, of New York, as Secretary of the Treasury. As Mr. FOLGER is at the head of the Court of Claims, which is a life position, this nomination is interpreted as meaning that Mr. ARTHUR has abandoned his purpose to put Mr. CONKLING in charge of the Treasury. It is certainly true that Mr. FOLGER would not give up the place he has been holding for a Cabinet appointment to last only a few months. At the same time, it must be remembered that Cabinet places are not the only things in Mr. ARTHUR's gift, and that Judge HUNT's place on the Supreme Bench, soon to be vacated, and to be filled from New York, would be a very valuable reversion for Mr. FOLGER. This is pure conjecture, and the new appointment may mean simply that Mr. CONKLING is to stay out of the Cabinet. If it does, we congratulate the President on his resistance to an unworthy and unwise pressure. As to Mr. FOLGER's qualifications for his new place, we distinctly prefer him to Mr. MORGAN, although he has had no special experience in financial matters and was refused the Secretarship by Mr. GARFIELD.

We can speak with much less reserve in praise of Mr. JAMES's renomination to the office of Postmaster-General. It will gratify the whole country to see a man kept in an office for the simple reason that no other is so

well fitted for it. Thus far, whatever may have been cogitated in the privy council at the White House, Mr. ARTHUR's public acts have been of a kind to strengthen him with the public; and, if he avoid the bad blunder of making Mr. CONKLING a Cabinet Minister, he may have a very successful and prosperous Administration.

MR. TYNER, the Assistant Postmaster-General whom Mr. ARTHUR has just removed, takes in his vindication of himself a very different line from that adopted by his friend, General BRADY. Instead of defending the Star Route contracts, he admits their crookedness, but pleads that he did his duty in their exposure as far back as 1879. He produces from his safe a report which he wrote in that year, in which the worst iniquities of the system are exposed. This report he says he laid before his official superiors, but was told by no less a person than Mr. HAYES to say no more about it, as it might prove the ruin of the party. Some of our contemporaries profess to disbelieve the genuineness of the report. They charge Mr. TYNER with having prepared it since the recent exposure of these contracts, in order to shield himself when the time came for his removal and punishment. We see no reason to doubt that Mr. TYNER wrote the report in 1879, and we find his claim to have done so substantiated by Mr. KEY, who was then Postmaster-General, and who admits having advised its suppression for fear of making trouble. But the American people will need much better testimony than that of Mr. TYNER before believing that Mr. HAYES gave any such advice. It is quite possible that Mr. TYNER believed at the time that Mr. HAYES had done so. A gentleman in such a position as that of President is constantly credited with knowing what he never heard of and with sanctioning what he utterly disapproves. We should be sorry, for instance, to believe that General GRANT knew of a tithe of the things for which the sanction of his name has been pleaded. It is true that a member of the Cabinet should sustain toward the President such relations as would imply an exact understanding on all matters of importance. But this has not been true of any Cabinet of this generation,—not even of Mr. GARFIELD'S. Mr. KEY, we have no doubt, acted on his own responsibility in the bad advice he gave Mr. TYNER, and was construed as speaking for the President. The publication of Mr. TYNER's report does make out a somewhat better case for himself. But it makes the relations of Mr. KEY to the whole business very much worse. If the former Postmaster-General knew the contents of Mr. TYNER's report, then his refusal to believe anything bad of Mr. BRADY and Mr. DORSEY is a good deal worse than inexplicable.

A REQUEST from the Senate to know what steps the Government has taken to vindicate American rights in the matter of the Isthmus of Panama, brings to light a very able paper of Mr. BLAINE'S, addressed to the European Powers. In this, Mr. BLAINE protests, with a vigor which must command attention, against any joint guarantee of the neutrality of the Isthmus on the part of the European Powers. He insists that the guarantee given in 1846 to Colombia is amply sufficient, and that it is our business, rather than that of the European nations, to give such assurances to Colombia and to the world. We think Mr. BLAINE'S position quite unassailable. It is perfectly true that the BULWER-CLAYTON Treaty seems to admit England to partnership in this matter. But the condition of affairs in which we made that concession has no longer any existence. The America of that day has become the first power of the world, with millions of citizens and an immensity of interests on the Pacific Coast. Our interest in the peninsula has increased a hundred fold; our power to protect that interest in a hardly less degree. *The Times* growls from London that we need not think ourselves

quite so self-sufficient in the matter. But it may just as well learn early as late that Panama is a point about which we care enough to keep out any European intervention.

Mr. BLAINE's letter says nothing of any resistance to the plans of foreign capitalists and companies for the piercing of the Isthmus. With these plans we as a nation have no proper concern. If M. DE LESSEPS and his trusting stockholders in Europe can repeat the wonders of the Suez Canal, our only interest is in wishing them every success. Their new canal will be virtually a part of our coast-line, and will be under the protection of Colombia and of America, not that of France. It will be theirs to see that no discriminations are made against any country by the managers of the canal, and that no use of it shall be made by war-vessels which would be inimical to the interests of either country.

THE agitation for Civil Service Reform is, naturally, by no means so vigorous as in the weeks which followed the death of Mr. GARFIELD; yet there is no sign of any real decline of intelligent interest in the matter. A strong organization for the Reform has been formed in Connecticut, on the broad principle that appointments should be on the basis of merit. In the Episcopal Church Congress a whole evening was given up to what was called the discussion of the matter, being a series of speeches all on one side. Mr. CONKLING, we believe, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It would have added greatly to the interest of the occasion if they had asked him to present his reasons against the Reform. He certainly would have dealt vigorously with Mr. E. P. WHEELER's "distinctively American plan" of "making the civil service a distinct profession, as much as the law, medicine or the ministry." He might have said that this distinctively American plan is in full vigor in Russia and Germany, being the essence of their bureaucratic systems. It was just what STEIN hated in the German system,—the separate profession of officialism, "salaried, book-learned, without interests and without property; . . . . . not connected with any class of the classes of citizens that make up the State, but a caste by themselves." Once more we notice that in England Civil Service Reform aimed at the increase of the number of those to whom the public service was accessible, by doing away with the privileges of aristocratic influences, while the plans proposed by our American reformers, with the exception of tenure during good behavior, would result in closing the service to the greater part of those to whom it now is open.

OUR esteemed contemporary, *The Times* of New York, discovers that "the extreme Protectionists" are in favor of abolishing the internal revenue system, and with its usual urbanity it proceeds to show that they are, as Protectionists, persons of the most shocking depravity, and even stupidity. We may be allowed to suggest that American Protectionists are not divisible into extreme and moderate. They are united in the acceptance of a common principle, which excludes such distinctions. They all are agreed that every branch of American manufacture should receive, in the imposition of customs duties, so much protection as is necessary for its natural and steady development. They are equally agreed that it should get no more; that prohibitive duties should be abolished, and that, where the price of a product is higher to the American people than the cost of labor and other like conditions justify, the duty should be reduced. And they are all agreed that the existing tariff needs that thorough revision which it would have received before this had not *The Times*, *The Evening Post*, and other Free Trade papers, stood in the way. It is quite easy to see why *The Times* harps on its distinction of "extreme Protectionists." To say "Protectionists" simply would be much more accurate, but not near so forcible. America is a Protectionist country; her public policy, maintained in the face of twenty years of opposition from the Free Traders, is Protectionist, and her people of all sections are to-day more attached to that policy than they ever were before. Not long after *The Nation* was started, it foretold the early overthrow of the system; but somehow the system has outlived *The Nation*. To attack the Protectionists simply is to attack far more than the majority of the American people. So *The Times* draws an imaginary line for its own purpose, and stamps as "extreme Protectionism" every measure and proposal which is consistent with the express will of the nation. The device lacks substance.

We learn that *The Times* very greatly admires the internal revenue system, and has a corresponding contempt for the tariff. One would infer from the article that it longed to see the tariff abolished, and the Government depending for a revenue on tobacco and whiskey. That would just suit some New Yorkers, but not so large a proportion as ten or twenty years ago. It is quite true that the tariff has a good many absurdities and anomalies. But, as *The Times* cannot abolish it, let it now unite with all good Protectionists in urging a sensible revision.

Two of our Western contemporaries—one of which is Free Trade all the time, while the other becomes so after the elections are over,—have united in propounding a conundrum to American Protectionists. It is whether American trade-unionists should not be free to restrict or prohibit the importation of foreign labor, since the law allows the restriction of the importation of the products of foreign labor. We do not accuse either *The Chicago Tribune* or *The Cincinnati Commercial* with taking this bit of logic seriously. They both show a general intelligence which forbids such a supposition. They know as well as anybody that foreign products are simply competition with American labor in the same line, and nothing else. But the foreign laborer, while he may compete with workmen in one line for employment, is a customer to a hundred other sorts of labor. To import foreign textiles and hardware is to diminish the demand for American labor in producing textiles and hardware. To import foreign workmen is to increase the demand for every sort of staple goods, and therefore for the labor which produces them. A Free Trade policy would bring in the goods; Protection brings in the workmen to make them, to consume them, and to furnish a market for the American farmer, for whom our Free Trade friends feel so much commiseration at times. A workman in America consumes at least four times, and perhaps eight times, as much American farm produce as does a workman in Lancashire or Staffordshire. Hence, it pays to bring the workmen and not the goods.

WE congratulate the people of Baltimore on the election of such a Mayor as Mr. WHYTE, and the Republicans of Brooklyn on the nomination of such a candidate for Mayor as Mr. SETH LOW. Mr. WHYTE was the unanimous choice of his fellow-citizens, the Independents having forced him on the Democrats and the Republicans having declined the formality of making a nomination. We can wish nothing better for Baltimore than that he should fill the office as our Mayor KING has done. Mr. Low is quite a young man, and has never filled any office. But he has already a national reputation as a man of public spirit with a large interest in social problems. At the same time, he is a successful man of business, while he is free from any entangling alliances with the "rings" which have ridden Brooklyn almost to ruin. If the people of that city do not elect him, they do not deserve a decent government.

THE Republic of Mexico has decided to open negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with this country. There are not so many special reasons against such a treaty with Mexico as there are against a similar treaty with Canada. But there is one which is final. It would be used to break down our own system of protection to native industry. Mexico would soon be sending us, as articles of her own manufacture, goods which originally came from quite another latitude. The origin and purpose of the *Zona Libera* on our south-western frontier is too fresh in American memories for such a proposal to be received kindly. A republic which adjusted its own fiscal system with the special view of facilitating the smuggling of British goods into America, may have good reasons for its unfriendly act; but it cannot expect its advance in favor of an unrestricted commerce to be well received.

PERU is in a condition of wretchedness which cannot be accounted for without reference to her political history for half a century past. Her whole social system has degenerated under the strain of a political system for which she was not fitted. The bulk of her people are illiterate descendants of the old native population found in the possession of the country. As they are all voters, there is no room for parties based on a difference of principle. In their stead the country has had factions based on personal attachments and social distinctions. Señor

CALDERON, whom the Chilians first recognized and then deposed, is at the head of the respectables, a small minority who seldom attempt to vote. Outside the Chilian lines his authority was nowhere recognized, Señor PIEROLA being the only recognized ruler of the rest of the people. His capital is Ayacucho, and his troops under Gen. CACERES, being within twenty-six miles of Lima itself. In fact, the Chilians are occupying but a small part of the country, and have been obliged to leave several of the towns they held. But the PIEROLA Government has no proper control over the rest. Its revenue system is a system of violent plunder; its army no better than troops of banditti; its legislation bloody decrees against all who do not recognize its authority. The business of the country is in the hands of foreigners in the cities of the coast, and these have no proper interest in the welfare of the people. They care for nothing but the opportunity to make money in quietness. The Chilians are blamed justly for not making peace. The military commanders of their conservative republic have won such an influence by their successes in the war, that no Government at home ventures to resist them. It now seems as though nothing but the conquest and annexation of the whole of Peru will satisfy them.

The present would be an excellent opportunity for a firm but friendly interposition on the part of our own Government. Thus far, we have done nothing for Peru beyond the passionate diatribes Mr. HURLBUT has issued from Lima against the PIEROLA Government and in favor of that represented by his neighbor, Señor CALDERON. Without very much effort or any outlay, we might put an end to the worst miseries of the country and establish our right to that interest in the affairs of the peninsula which Mr. BLAINE takes for granted in his excellent state paper.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has once more trodden on the sensitive corns of the English aristocracy. "He wants to know, you know," why the English Queen and her children cannot visit Ireland as well as Scotland, and whether their presence might not have a beneficial influence on Irish loyalty. The truth is that the royal family are doing merely what all their British subjects do. The number of Englishmen or Scotchmen who have ever seen Ireland, except from the deck of an ocean steamer, is wonderfully small. The island lies within easy reach, but it requires merely a very few and very dirty steamboats to carry on all the passenger traffic between its five millions and the twenty-five millions in the sister island. It is not unusual to meet with Englishmen in America who profess to feel a deep interest in Irish questions, but who never set foot on Irish soil. A deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce once visited Belfast, and could not conceal their astonishment at finding in Ireland a city so large, so clean, so well kept, and so busy. They knew a great deal more of Boston or New York than they did of a city within a few hours' sail of their own docks and living under the same Government. When an Englishman like THACKERAY visits Ireland, it is as though he were travelling to some foreign country, and he records his adventures in the same style as though he had been going "from Cornhill to Cairo." The deepest reason for this surprising indifference we believe to be the profound antipathy between the two people. They have never mixed more freely than oil and water. The English do not understand and cannot like the Irish character. Their caricatures of it in *Punch* and elsewhere are prompted by a dislike bordering on detestation. It is true that the English like nobody, not even the Scotch,—not even our incomparable selves! But towards the Irish their feeling is much deeper than a want of liking. It is a national antipathy nearly as profound as is the Irish antipathy to England. Although Ireland contains the most beautiful scenery and also the wildest landscape in the British Islands, JOHN BULL goes everywhere in search of the picturesque, rather than to the Kerry lakes or the coast of Donegal. He prefers the chill of Loch Lomond and the malarias of Como. The one drawback to the pleasure of the tourist in Ireland is the independent, self-respecting character of the people. The Connemara peasant has not so many hinges in his spine as has his brother in Argyllshire, and what he has are gaining rather than losing in stiffness.

It is very far from certain that the Land League will succeed in rallying the tenants into a general strike against rent. That measure was first thought of by a land agent during the debates on the Land Act of 1870. He declared that he did not see how the people could

be coerced, if they would agree to sit still and pay nothing. But it is doubtful if any voluntary agreement could be reached, sufficiently binding to secure this passive resistance on all hands. And its success would be very far from assured unless it culminated in a successful insurrection. But an insurrection is just what the League does not mean to risk. Its plan is no proposal for civil war, as one London paper describes it,—no defiance of the Government even, as others speak of it. It is simply a proposal to let the law take its course until it is discovered that the eviction of a whole people is too big a job for even the law to accomplish. The weakness of the plan is in that the law will take the tenants in detail, and not *en masse*, and its success with some will break down the courage of the rest. It is much more likely that some compromise will be reached, and the emphatic disapproval by Archbishop CROKE of the League's plan indicates the likelihood of such a break.

MR. PARNELL has given his antagonists their opportunity. Up to the time of his arrest, he had the right very clearly on his side. He had resisted the plans of extremists like Mr. EGAN, Mr. DILLON and Mr. FORD; he had taken steps to test fairly the worth of the Land Act; his advocacy of Irish independence had gone no farther than the demand for the restoration of Home Rule by the repeal of the Act of Union. Had he shown the moderation one would have expected from a man of his temper, he would have had the sympathies of the world on his side in a few days. All that was needed was a calm vindication of his proceedings up to the date of his arrest, showing that he had done nothing which was not within his Constitutional rights, and that he had not, as charged by Mr. GLADSTONE, stood in the way of the success of the Land Act. Instead of that, he and his associates in the control of the League have sought to plunge the whole tenantry of Ireland into a bootless struggle with the authorities and the landlords. The English Liberals now turn upon him in triumph, crying: "We told you so!" They justify his arrest by acts committed after the arrest, and for which there is no parallel in his conduct while at liberty. This is grossly unfair to the prisoner at Kilmainham; but it is the kind of unfairness for which public opinion is not judicious enough to give any redress. People judge, not with nice discrimination of dates, but by impressions in the lump. They think Mr. PARNELL and his friends ought to have been arrested because they advised a strike against rent. The clergy, with the exception of a few priests, have followed Archbishop CROKE's example in deserting the League. When it began a strike against rent, it became impossible for any Christian minister to continue to support it. Even the English Radicals, with the possible exception of Mr. COWAN, have abandoned the League to Mr. FORSTER's mercies. The Committee of One Hundred at Birmingham have approved the action. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN approves it for reasons which are applicable only to Mr. PARNELL's conduct since his incarceration. Others, such as Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, approve because Mr. PARNELL has been advocating Irish independence, forgetting that, as the Earl of Derby says, "it is as lawful to agitate for the repeal of the Act of Union as of any other act of Parliament."

THE violent suppression of the Land League goes bravely forward. The rule of the jailer is taking the place of the Constitution in Ireland. Acts which are clearly within the Constitutional right of the subject, are punished as acts of terrorism. A lady who displays the "No Rent" placard in her window, has to answer for it in the police court. It will soon be in Ireland as it was in Italy when the *Tedeschi* forbade the posting the name of VERDI on the dead walls, because the letters formed the initials of a dangerous name and title. The officious constable who arrested the two small boys for whistling "Garryowen" "in an offensive and terrorizing manner," will not be laughed out of court when he brings them up another time. This is one of the most stupid features of the English attempt to rule Ireland. The English cannot endure nagging, and the Irish are inexhaustible in the art. Hence, the constant effort to suppress the expression of national feeling by vexatious enactments, summed up in the song:

"The shamrock is forbidden, sure,  
To grow on Irish ground."

But at this game the quick-witted Celts will be more than a match for their rulers, as were the quick-witted Italians before 1859.

MR. PARNELL's blunders are no finality. They put a period, indeed, to the promising line of agitation with which his name has been associated. They drive the Irish discontent back into the channels of secret conspiracy. But they do not diminish, by one jot, the unanimous distrust of English rule and the general purpose to put an end to it at the first favorable opportunity. A people can survive many blunders and outlive many movements. The Irish people are more enlightened, more powerful and more discontented than ever before. The national feeling is ineradicable.

THE march of the French on Kairwan, in Tunis, has the air of being a very large effort to crush a very insignificant foe. But the Ministry must do something to retrieve their reputation before the *Corps Legislatif* meets, and it is not certain that less than thirty thousand troops would suffice to make quick work of it. The city has no fortifications, it is true, but there is a Spartan wall of fanatical Moslems about it. The Arabs of Tunis have renounced their allegiance to the Bey finally, as he has allowed the French to occupy his capital and is co-operating with them against true believers.

#### SHOULD WE COLLECT TAXES TO PAY WHAT IS NOT PAYABLE?

IT can hardly be said that there is any earnest argument now maintained by any large number of persons or interests in favor of the continuance of the war system of taxation at its present rates and dimensions. Whatever advocacy it has is accompanied by admissions that the surplus revenues are now excessive, and that some of the more troublesome and objectionable forms of taxation must be abolished. It may be said, however, that there are five intelligible, if not cogent, reasons assigned—some openly, and others covertly,—why there should not be an early abolition of the entire system. These reasons and their authors may be thus stated: (1) by the officials employed in the collection of the taxes, that they desire the system maintained in order that they may retain their present places; (2) by persons interested in the importation of foreign products, that they want internal taxation high in order that customs duties may be low; (3) by persons desirous to immediately extinguish the public debt, that they want high taxes and large revenues for their purpose; (4) by those who have "jobs" which would be advanced by public money, that when there is little surplus there cannot be large stealings; (5) by those who regard the taxes on tobacco and spirits as a moral agency, that the Government should maintain them on that account, regardless of considerations of finance.

Most of these propositions do not require extended remark. The first and fourth, however good they may be to the minds of their authors, are not so to the public. As to the third, much might be said, of course; the capacity for argument of those who have a direct or theoretical interest in the sale of foreign goods to American buyers is certainly not exhausted. Concerning the fifth reason, it may be said that the national Government did not, in the beginning, levy the taxes on spirits and tobacco in order to affect their use by the people, and it has never had such a purpose during the nineteen years of their continuance. Its object simply was, and is, to provide revenue, and when this object is secured its use for the taxes disappears. It is for the States to legislate, if they choose to do so, on moral grounds. Some do and some do not. Maine and Kansas prohibit both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. They thus—if their laws are enforced,—wipe out all opportunity for the general Government to get a revenue from spirits or fermented liquors within their borders. But upon this the United States takes no action. It taxes liquors where it finds them made or sold; it has no interest in them, in their moral aspects or relations. The States might all enact prohibitory laws, and the general Government could not and would not override their legislation.

It is true, therefore,—though, of course, an analysis of this phase of the question might be greatly extended,—that the United States has but a single question to consider with regard to the taxes on tobacco and spirits, just as it has with regard to the other forms of internal tax, and this is whether they are now necessary in order to provide revenue. When they are no longer required for this purpose, their abolition is compulsory.

With more particularity, however, we desire to dwell upon the third assignment of reason. It is one of the most prominent, no doubt, in the public mind. The policy of the Government has been to pay its debts, and that policy meets the favor of the great majority of considerate and prudent people who apply to the public business the rules that experience has justified in private affairs. It is such a feeling as this that does not willingly consent to any reduction of taxes; that regards the surplus revenues as never too great while we remain in debt; that sees the greatest triumph of the Government's financial operations in its rapid cancellation of bonds; and that considers all interests, including that of the national banks, subordinate to the one object of reaching the end of indebtedness. How much is to be said in criticism of so sweeping a policy, we have heretofore indicated, though imperfectly, and perhaps insufficiently. How much reason there is for proceeding deliberately and considerately in the reduction of the debt may be shown at length and with conclusive force. But our purpose, at this time, is to point out how impracticable it is for those who demand swift reduction to actually obtain it, and how they will be confronted, in a brief time, with the information that they cannot pay further because the bonds are not payable.

The Treasury statement on October 1st last gave the total of the interest-bearing debt of the United States at \$1,593,102,250. This was made up as follows:

1. Loan of July and August, 1861, 6 per cent., "continued"		\$127,597,200
2. Loan of 1863, "continued," as above,		50,457,950
3. "Funded Loan of 1881," 5 per cent., "continued," as above,	400,869,950	
4. Funded Loan (No. 3), not "continued,"	10,829,350	
5. "Funded Loan of 1891," 4% per cent.,	250,000,000	
6. "Funded Loan of 1907," 4 per cent.,	738,710,850	
7. Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.,	636,950	
8. Navy Pension Fund, 3 per cent.,	14,000,000	
Total,		\$1,593,102,250

The analysis of the above table is most interesting and important in reference to the feasibility of rapid extinction of the debt. It will be seen that, omitting the seventh and eighth items, there are six others to which attention is to be given. The first four are bonds now payable. The Treasury may apply, and in point of fact is applying, its surplus to the extinguishment of these classes of the debt. They amount, altogether, to \$589,754,450, and they leave, in items 5 and 6, other bonds, *not now redeemable*, amounting to \$988,710,850. For the Treasury statement shows that the classes of bonds in 5 and 6 are not payable for years to come; the "Funded Loan of 1891" may be redeemed on the first of September, 1891,—practically, ten years from the present time,—while the "Funded Loan of 1907" is not redeemable until the first of July in that year,—twenty-six years hence. And while, in ten years, we shall have two hundred and fifty millions payable, the amount postponed for more than a quarter of a century is three times as great,—in round figures, three-fourths of a billion.

Upon this simple and plain statement of facts, what is it that advocates of high tax, great surplus, and immediate debt extinction have to offer the country? What do they propose? It is not a question to be evaded; it is one that must be candidly met. The Treasury operations from July 1 to September 30, just past, accumulated a surplus, applicable to the extinction of the debt, of \$41,742,886.21. This is at the rate of one hundred and sixty-seven millions of dollars per annum. (We disregard the fact that the

reduction in September was \$17,483,641.66, or at the rate of nearly two hundred and ten millions a year, because that month may have been exceptional, and the quarterly experience is the safer guide.) Now, at this rate, how long will it be before the bonds in classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 are disposed of? Their total is \$589,784,450. At the rate of payment now in progress, we shall have paid the last dollar of these in about three years,—regard being had to the successive and rapid interest reductions. What then remains? There are no bonds redeemable for seven years! Let us estimate that those now payable will all be cancelled by January 1, 1885,—two months more than three years. At that date, with the surplus piling up at the rate of a hundred and sixty-seven millions per annum,—really much more than that, since the interest charge would be greatly diminished,—there would be six years and eight months of time before a single bond of the next class would be ready for payment, while it would be twenty-two years and six months before those in class 6, constituting nearly one-half of all we now owe, would be ready!

This is not a complicated case; it is a very plain one. There would be but one way to apply the surplus after the bonds now redeemable are extinguished, and that is, of course, to go into the market and buy bonds. Does anybody propose that? Let him look at the quotations to-day of the Funded Loans of 1891 and 1907, before he replies. And let him then be prepared to say whether he will desire to maintain a tax system which the popular branch of Congress, over ten years ago, twice solemnly resolved, by an almost unanimous vote, was an extraordinary war measure, to be abolished at the earliest practical day, but which has been, nevertheless, perpetuated with increased and increasing collections from the people,—whether he will insist on retaining this in order to provide a surplus with which to buy in the open market, at enormous premiums, obligations not yet redeemable according to the terms of the law authorizing their issue.

#### THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

IT is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact posture of Canadian opinion with reference to the future of the Dominion. Lord LORNE devotes a very considerable part of his recent speech at Winnipeg to assuring his audience that Canadians had no desire to cast in their lot politically with America. But it may be doubted if His Lordship occupies the best position for observing the current of the popular feeling. For any person to avow to him that Canada should become part of the greater country on the South, would be an offence little short of *lèse majesté*. Lord LORNE makes his appeal, however, to the utterances of "our country councils, the municipal corporations, the local provincial chambers, the central Dominion Parliament, and, last, but not least, a perfectly unfettered press," as showing by, at least, their silence in this matter the absence of any desire for annexation to the United States. This evidence of course amounts to a good deal, and His Lordship is justified in making his appeal. Public and official declarations of discontent with the position occupied by Canada, as the dependency of the British Empire, are not heard from any of these officials and representative bodies, nor from any great number of the Canadian newspapers. Yet this silence is by no means conclusive. It finds an exact parallel in the attitude occupied by the American colonies on the eve of separation. Any casual observer might have been misled easily as to the real drift of American feeling, if he had listened only to the customary and traditional expressions of loyalty which came from every assembly of Americans, from the Continental Congress down. Those expressions were not insincere. Men clung to the British connection in theory when the logic of events had made a separation inevitable. We were never more passionately loyal than on the eve of the outbreak.

Other observers of the drift of things in Canada do not reach

Lord LORNE's conclusions. A correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, who has good opportunities of knowing the state of Canadian opinion, says that "there has been steadily growing a slow and tentative feeling in favor of union with the States. Time was when Canadians hated the very name of annexation, and when they were loyal to an offensive and very demonstrative degree. So, in a way, they are still. A certain strong sentiment of personal attachment to the British Crown is deeply rooted in the average Canadian mind. But of late years another and more practically operative sentiment has also been growing up among the hard-headed and business-like Canadian farmers and merchants. Every day they recognize more and more that there is a certain anomaly in their present isolated position on the American continent."

So authorities differ. We think the weight of probability in favor of those who discover the growth of a sentiment in favor of union to America. We do not say that that sentiment will ever become strong enough to control Canadian policy; we do not wish very greatly that it should. But the sentiment exists and must be taken into account. It is very natural that it should. After all, the Canadian feels that he is a citizen of a second-rate country,—a sort of back-building or lean-to of a European edifice,—while the American is the citizen of "the greatest nation on earth." So the English begin to call us, and our modesty is not shocked by the description. Twenty or thirty years ago it was not so. America was a country of apparently uncertain future. She had the slavery question on her hands. The permanence of the Union was in question. The country was boastful of its position, its institutions, its resources; but it had never awakened to that distinct consciousness of national unity and vocation which has existed since the war. The way the war was fought and ended, the honest management of national finance since that time, the rapid growth of our wealth under our "national policy," have all given us a new position which our nearest neighbors are not slow to appreciate. America exercises a much stronger attraction over them than it once did. Their adoption of our protective policy, and their impatience of their non-elective Senate and of their mushroom aristocracy, show this.

On our side, we are neither drawn to Canada nor repelled from her. Lord LORNE told the Winnipeg people that the responsible leaders in America disavow all wish for annexation. His Lordship, however, should avoid confounding different senses of the same word. On our side of the line annexation is used in its strictly historical sense. It means the extension of a nation's frontier by the act of the nation itself, as illustrated so often by the British Government in India, Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, and other places too numerous to mention. In Canada, the word is used by the truly loyal to describe any event which might identify the two countries. They use it thus to make their union odious. It is perfectly certain that the United States will never annex Canada. It wants no Ireland on its hands. But if the Dominion should ever ask for admission into the Union, that its provinces may take rank among our States, they will find the latch-string out. At the same time, there is no anxiety on our side that she should do so. We are getting on vastly well without her. We have a sufficient area for expansion, a natural wealth enough for every purpose. A poor, backward, half-developed country, like Canada, is not a possession to excite our cupidity, if we had any. As it is, our land-hunger is more than satisfied. Such a wicked war as that which we waged in the interest of slavery upon a sister republic, is no longer possible to us. It was justly punished in that it brought on us the sufferings of the War of Secession, and it will not be repeated.

It is not what America will do, but what Canadian necessities will compel, that will determine the future of the Dominion. An artificial conglomeration of unrelated provinces, such as make up Canada, cannot have permanence. Provinces which have no

business or material interests in common, and which have naturally close relations to portions of a neighboring country, cannot be expected to gravitate towards any common centre. This is Canada's difficulty. Her territory is made up of three separate regions, each sundered from the rest by uninhabitable wildernesses, and each contiguous to a part of our own territory with which it needs close intercourse. Canada confesses the difficulty in attempting to get rid of it by a system of intercolonial railroads. Portland is five hundred miles nearer to Montreal than is Halifax, yet the Dominion has built a railroad from Halifax to Montreal, most of the way through a country less habitable than Labrador. She is purchasing the completion of another road to the Pacific Coast, much of it through a territory equally incapable of supporting human existence. What will become of these political railroads? What is becoming of the one already finished, all the world knows. To save expenses, it has been allowed to run down to a point which endangers the life of every human being who sets foot in its cars. Lord LORNE'S respected father showed his Scotch caution in preferring the New York route to that by Halifax, when he came to visit his son.

So long as membership within the Dominion involves separation from those with whom the people of each of the three groups of provinces would naturally have commerce, it will be found that commercial feeling works toward "annexation." If America wants Canada, she has nothing to do but sit still. But if, as we believe, she has more to gain from Canada being a strong and vigorous neighbor, her policy is not to sit still. It is to unite with Canada in abolishing the commercial difficulty which threatens dissolution to the Dominion. That is the meaning of the proposal for a *Zollverein* of the two countries. It is not the first step to the absorption of Canada. It is the first step towards giving national feeling in the Dominion a chance to develop itself without coming into constant collision with commercial interests. It is only recently that such an arrangement has become possible. So long as the Dominion was a group of isolated colonies, with no right of initiative in any matter of foreign relations, it was impossible. So long as Canada was a Free Trade country, it was impossible. But a united Canada, with control of its own affairs, and a general agreement with America as to the right direction of a nation's fiscal policy, is quite capable of making an arrangement which will be both beneficial to both countries and a means to peaceful relations on a lasting basis. Let us have a common tariff, with an international commission to decide all moot-points in its interpretation, and wipe out the customs' line between the two countries.

Of course, the initiative in such an arrangement must be taken by the stronger power. We can act with a freedom which Canada would hardly care to adopt. An international commission must be proposed from Washington. We have the best authority for saying that Mr. GARFIELD contemplated this step. He had fixed the month of November for the selection and appointment of such a commission, and he meant to compose it of men whose names would be to our neighbors a guarantee of the seriousness and dignity of the proposal. Mr. EVARTS, for instance, was to be one of its members. Mr. ARTHUR has shown a desire to carry out, as far as is possible, the policy of his predecessor in office. There may be differences of opinion as to the extent of his ability to do so. We, at least, never have impeached the sincerity of his intention. On this point of Canadian policy, nothing need stand in the way, unless it be his failure to see the wisdom and the propriety of the course Mr. GARFIELD had decided to take.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE surrender of CORNWALLIS put an end, practically, to the efforts of Great Britain to coerce her American colonies, yet it was some months before King GEORGE and his Ministers could bring themselves

to the humiliation of owning that they were beaten, and that the pack of "rebels," WASHINGTON, HANCOCK, the ADAMS pair, and their associates, had won. It came hard, indeed, to make such an acknowledgment; but what more could be done to avoid it? Great Britain was in no condition to undertake new campaigns. She had exhausted her military and naval strength in the struggle of six years and a half, and, whether the King liked to yield or not, he could not help himself. He would have fought on if it had been possible; but it was not possible. It is interesting to note the steps by which the conclusion was reached. The news of the surrender got first to France. The Duke DE LAZUN, selected to bear the dispatches from Yorktown, made an astonishingly quick trip to Brest, reaching that port in twenty-two days, and on the 19th of November, just a month after the surrender, he gave the good news to LOUIS XVI. in the Queen's apartments at Versailles—in them, because MARIE ANTOINETTE, joyfully interested in these great events, had but just presented the King with a son, the Dauphin of France. It was from Versailles that the news went to London. Six days were required for its transmission. About noon on the 25th, it had reached poor old Lord NORTH. "It is all over; it is all over," he said, in his distress, again and again. On the 27th, at midnight, Sir HENRY CLINTON's official dispatches, confirming the report from Versailles, were received. Then the struggle began in Parliament. It took more than three months to secure there a vote that the war should now cease. In the outset, it was proposed, about the middle of December, in a motion by Sir JAMES LOWTHER, to give up "all further attempts to reduce the revolted colonies." But this, after a long and animated debate, was defeated by a majority of forty-one. With this declaration the Christmas holidays arrived, and Parliament took its recess. The King declared in a letter that he still would not give up. But when the Houses had reassembled the black subject presented itself. To evade it was impossible. Something must be done, and that speedily. On the 22d of February,—it was the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON,—CONWAY renewed the motion of Sir JAMES LOWTHER against continuing the war. It was supported by FOX, PITTS, BARRE, WILBERFORCE, MAHON and CAVENDISH,—what a galaxy!—but on being put to a vote was lost once more, though barely lost. Still, the stubborn Britons could not bring themselves to cry "Enough!" and there was a majority, though of but one vote, against the motion. Still, this showed that the end had been reached. On the 27th, CONWAY renewed the motion, putting it this time in the shape of an address to the King, and sometime after midnight, so that it was now the 28th of February, on the division, the yeas were 234 and the nays 215. (It is to be noted that the House of Commons then had five hundred and fifty-eight members, and yet on this great question but four hundred and forty-nine were present and voting. Still, many doubtless abstained purposely, seeing that the war had become hopeless, but feeling themselves unable to vote that the Colonies, the costly, troublesome, seditious, yet coveted Colonies, should be given up.) On the 4th of March, the address thus ordered was presented to the King. He made answer rather obscurely, though implying, if he implied anything, that he did not consent to the Commons' action. They therefore adopted without the formality of a division a second address, declaring that the House would regard as enemies to the King and the country any who should counsel a further continuance of the war. This was final. GEORGE IV. yielded at last, Lord NORTH resigned, and the peace Ministry of Lord ROCKINGHAM entered upon the Government.

No other problem, except one,—that of drainage,—confronts the management of cities and towns with so appalling an aspect as the water-supply question. There is scarcely a city in the United States entirely satisfied on this point. Those that are not complaining about their water, or, at least, showing symptoms of complaint, are usually engaged in enlarging, altering, or entirely changing their source of supply. The consumption of water is so great in this country,—our ideas and habits varying so widely from those of Europe, and particularly "the Continent,"—that the problem becomes one of vastly increased proportions. A very little water serves most of our trans-Atlantic contemporaries for drinking purposes, and they have no such ideas as ours on the subject of household consumption. The water that we waste would amply supply them. In New York, the usual anxiety about the sufficiency of

the Croton supplies has recently been manifested ; it appears regularly with each recurrence of drought. In Philadelphia, there are several plans for improving the system, each strongly advocated and as earnestly opposed. Baltimore's "Oriole," celebration, the other day, had for one of its features the turning on of a new supply of water from the Gunpowder River. Wilmington, Delaware, is disturbed by analytical chemists, who report that the sweet waters of the tumbling Brandywine contain too much foreign matter, and are, in fact, almost as bad as those furnished to Boston. In Memphis, the newspapers are attacking the character of Wolf Creek fiercely, and declaring that it is not fit for use, the *Avalanche* pointing to the fact that the deaths in September, this year, are week by week larger than those of 1880,—the totals for four weeks being 146 against 81. And so the lament is heard in all directions. The expense of the water-supply is so enormous, in many cases, and especially for large cities that are compelled to go farther and farther in order to insure a sufficient quantity, that it bids fair to overburden the already heavily laden back of municipal finance. The American idea is one of pure and abundant water, no doubt, and we shall not give it up, except under compulsion,—if we do not, indeed, conquer even then ; but the thought suggests itself whether, after all, we may not be forced to travel the same road as the older civilizations ; whether, when the woodland is cleared, the rainfall becomes more capricious, the sources of water-supply are less dependable, and the difficulty of reaching them is vastly increased, it will not become impracticable to give so much water for drinking and household use in great cities, and whether, then, we shall not curtail the quantity used and modify to a great degree our present habits. One of the features of a new country is abundant water ; in an old one, the case is different.

IN connection with the call for the National Tariff Convention, (to meet in New York on November 28,) we are asked by the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mr. MARCUS HANLON, to announce that producers of flax, jute, hemp, sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, sorghum and other farming products, in favor of Protection to American industries, are requested to correspond with him, in relation to the Convention. His address is 305 Broadway, New York.

MR. BARKER'S letter on the reduction of taxation receives the substantial endorsement of the New York *Independent*, which, in its last week's issue, gives an intelligent and fair article on the subject. Its conclusions are that there must be, and undoubtedly there will be, a large reduction made by Congress, but that the internal revenue system should be allowed in part to stand. It says : "Less taxation, and, hence, a less surplus, and, by consequence, a less rapid rate of debt-extinction, would, in our judgment, be better for the industries of the country and the general thrift and prosperity of the people." It thinks, however, that there should be enough of internal taxation continued—chiefly on spirits and tobacco,—to make a surplus to be applied to the debt of forty or fifty millions a year. On one point it seems to intimate criticism of the views expressed in the letter, the intimation being that Mr. BARKER, as an exponent of the manufacturing industries, is opposed to a revision of the tariff. To this a very complete reply may be made, and emphatically must be. The Industrial League, with which Mr. BARKER is associated, as one of the three members of its executive committee, took early action in favor of Senator EATON's bill providing for a commission to revise the tariff. It has steadily supported this measure, as the most practical and most promising method of removing from the present customs laws their inconsistent, incongruous and injurious features, and of securing a real "system," protective to the industries of the country and productive of a sufficient revenue. A circular issued by the Industrial League in June last, over the signature of Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated at length the steps that had been taken in support of the EATON Bill, and it may not be improper to add that further energetic action in the same direction will be promptly taken. The movement in favor of the revision of the tariff by the industrial interests is a perfectly sincere and earnest one, and in the proposition to abolish the internal revenue taxes entirely there is no reserve of purpose to support unequal or unreasonable features in the tariff.

IN reference to the Rugby Colony, the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* prints an article which doubtless deserves the attention and knowledge of our readers, in view of the statements recently made in THE AMERICAN. The substance of the article in the *Times* is as follows: "The Rugby domain has long since been demonstrated to be excellent for producing all the fruits and garden vegetables, and first-rate grass land. We know a score of prosperous farmers on our mountain-tables who have become independent through working these lands and precisely similar ones. . . . The fact seems to be as to the Rugby business that the newspapers have taken rather unwarrantable liberties with the peculiarities and blunders of the managers. While the colony has done as well as any well-informed man expected, there has been a fussy sort of parade indulged by some of the managers which invited criticism both at Rugby and abroad. The site is well chosen. The start was well made. The land is of a kind that when well understood will yield profitable returns. But broken-down barristers from the court cloisters of London are not the sort of men to set a colony in harmonious order in the 'backwoods.' There has been friction. It has, however, about ceased. The worthless and the grumbler have mostly gone from Rugby. Some men and women of sense and pluck remain. If the management is liberalized, success is not far off." Upon the same topic, *The Rugbyman*, published in the new settlement, asserts that "were the place properly managed, it would become, in a short time, a thriving colony. Everything that mismanagement and incapacity could do to kill the place, has been tried with a laudable persistency worthy of a better cause." The blame for this it puts upon the "Board of Aid," endorsing Mr. HASTINGS HUGHES as a popular man, if not in all respects a good manager, and asserting that it is mainly due to him that the enterprise has not been a more complete fiasco. It concludes that "there must be a complete change of management and a considerable outlay of money before Rugby can recover its lost prestige."

UNDER date of October 22, Mr. CHARLES HEBER CLARK, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writes from Atlanta that "the truth about the Exhibition is that it is not more than half ready. It was opened on the 5th instant, and to-day quite one-half of the space upon the floor is either occupied by unpacked boxes or is empty, waiting for exhibits to arrive." The slowness and uncertainty of railroad transportation over the lines by which the exhibits reach Atlanta,—conditions due in part, no doubt, to the large amount of business pressing upon them,—are partly the occasion of the delay, another reason being the scarcity of mechanics to work in and upon the building. Mr. CLARK, however, speaks in cordial praise of the Exhibition, and especially of the extensive and unique display of cotton and its related industries : "The indications are that great crowds will flock hither during the months of November and December, and that the Exhibition will then be worth coming a long distance to see."

THE movement to hold a World's Fair in Boston in 1885 or 1886, has reached a definite point. At a meeting of those active in the enterprise, on Monday evening, a committee of thirteen was appointed to enter upon a canvass to ascertain whether or not the sum of money required—estimated at \$5,000,000,—can be pledged, the committee to report within ninety days. Beacon Park, a handsome and suitable site, covering about sixty-four acres, has been offered, free of charge, by the owners, Messrs. JORDAN, MARSH & Co., and General FRANCIS A. WALKER, certainly one of the fittest men in the country for the place, has signified his consent to serve as President and executive head of the necessary organization. These are definite steps in the direction of success, but the great question is, of course, whether the five millions can be raised. The railway companies could not subscribe anything under their present charters, but they have signified that, if the necessary authority can be had from the Legislature, they may be depended upon for \$500,000. This, it is fairly said, is a hopeful point to start from. The furniture trade of the city think they can give \$50,000. There are some doubters in Boston as to the utility of such a Fair at all,—among them ex-Governor RICE, who is a cool and cautious business man ; but it now seems likely that the pulling-horses will set the team in motion.

## HAS THE FISH MIND AND SENSES?

QUESTIONS as to the mental capacity of fishes are the cause of much curious comment and speculation among angling naturalists, who do not willingly consent that the genus *piscis* shall be placed upon a plane of intelligence below that of the insects. This belief that fishes possess qualities which reach a standard beyond the instinct of self-preservation has recently gained in strength and interest, owing to the increased facilities that fish-culture has given us for observing their habits. Seth Green, the Nestor of fish-culture in America, believes that fish can talk to each other; and the idea is by no means an extravagant one. It is conceded by naturalists that certain insects and many of the lower animals have the power of imparting mutual intelligence by processes unknown to us. The little ants hobnobbing with each other, the cooing dove wooing its mate vocally, the hen clucking her brood under protecting wings, are familiar instances of vocal intercourse among insects and birds; and no one who has watched the minnows of a shallow pool, or those in an aquarium, has failed to see equally sure indications that fishes have a way of their own in communicating with each other. They dart up to one another, put noses together for a moment, and then dart off again with an air as much as to say, "All right." Now, this indicates that fish can talk to each other, like other dumb animals, as the traditional Hibernian would put it.

Old Aeschylus, in one of his poems, calls fish "the voiceless daughters of the unpolluted one;" but many of the ancients and moderns testify to the utterances of fish. Pliny, Ovid and others tell us of the *Scarus* (a species of sea perch,) and its wonderful powers of intonation. In the days of old Rome, certain fish were said to have a regular language, "low, sweet and fascinating," and the Emperor Augustus pretended to understand their very words. We have all heard, or heard of, the various sounds of the gurnards, of the booming of the drum-fish, the grunt of the croaker, weakfish and others. Manly tells us of the grunt-fish of the Gulf of Mexico, which is said to express discontent and pain, and when touched with a knife fairly shrieks, and when dying makes moans and sobs disagreeably human. Take it all in all, we cannot but believe that fish have the power of making intelligent communication to one another, mouth to mouth, and we have frequently noted, or thought we did, a kind of "knowing look" about their eyes which led us to credit them with "looking unutterable things." The acuteness of the senses in fish has been, among anglers and ichthyologists the subject of many camp-fire talks and learned discussions,—the former probably getting nearer the facts in their practical observations made along the streams, than the latter have done with their learned anatomical dissections. The scientists tell us that in many fishes no trace exists of an organ of hearing; that the tympanum, its cavity, and the external parts of the ear, are entirely absent; that in others this organ is only imperfectly developed, and that in the remaining few, such as the shark, the shad, herring, and others, there is an odd connection between the organ of hearing and the air-bladder. With these crude facts before him, the ichthyologist leaves the angler to work out the answer to the question "Can fish hear?" which is a most practical one to the careful angler in his pursuit of the educated game-fish of our inland waters. Let us sum up briefly the conclusions of an earnest angler, who has been killing fish on light tackle for twenty years and more, and who has depended mainly for the weight of his creel upon outwitting the senses of the wary trout and bass. Fish hear no sound originating in the air. Place a cannon upon an india rubber carriage sufficiently large and elastic to deaden, when fired, all concussion upon the ground, and Mr. Fish after the explosion will be as placid in his pool as a gourmand after dinner. But step lightly as one may upon the margin of the stream, and the fish will scatter like shot from the shallows where they are feeding or frolicking; the larger the fish and the less the depth of water, the greater and wilder the confusion will be. Security seems to lie with them in the relative depth of the pool, as the step of the angler only disturbs them in a foot or two of water. A fish lying in a hole three or four feet deep close to the bank, is undisturbed by ordinary vibrations. Again, any concussion originating in or upon the bed of the river or below the fish, does not appear to disturb them.

There is hardly a question about the eyesight of fishes, as the eye is largely developed in them, and in many instances it is out of all proportion to their other organs. Anglers fish with caution, bearing this fact in view, but with many the belief prevails that fish can see in the water and not out of it—that the shadow of a split bamboo rod thrown across a pool will create in a fish the same skittishness as would be caused by an elephant browsing on the bank. A passing cloud over a shallow or pellucid pool protects the angler and puts another fin or two in his creel, where but a moment before each cast of his drove the fish to deeper pools or behind protecting rocks. "Fish facing the sun, and forget not this rule, even when the twilight is over the waters, by casting towards the west," is the law guiding old anglers, based upon their knowledge of the effect of shadows upon the wary fins, who are more startled by unusual appearances on the surface of the water than they are at stronger things below. Vision and hearing in fishes being the senses most concerning the angler in his water sports, the next in

importance are those of smell and taste. The possession of these by fish seems to be a disputed point. They have evidently taste in a modified degree, as they will reject the artificial line if the barb of the hook is not immediately imbedded in their flesh, but on the other hand they will take a leather or rubber imitation of the natural bait with as much gusto as a live minnow or bug,—hence, the question is a see-saw one. Of course, among angling naturalists, the gift of the senses is, or at least they think it should be, confined to game-fish, as they cannot imagine any dispensation of Providence that places the ignoble catfish or the snaky eel upon the same plane with the salmon, trout and bass. Fish, no doubt, in common with other animals, have the instinct of danger developed almost to the quality of reason, and it is no bar to the truth of this to argue that, because a fish will take the bait with a half dozen broken hooks in its mouth, it follows a brutish appetite that is blind to danger; for, look you, be you an angler or a butcher, that stomach of yours is death to you every day of your life; that smoking dish, be it a red herring or a canvas-back duck, is causing you to make rapid strides graveward, and you know it; and yet you gorge yourself every day upon your favorite dish. It ill becomes a man to argue that because an animal cannot control its appetite it has not the lordly gift of reason. To sum up: Can a fish taste? Certainly,—he spits out his artificial bait. Can a fish smell? Aye, there's the rub; yet why the anointed lures so prized by old anglers and many modern ones? This fact is sure: fish are susceptible to anger and jealousy; for we have seen them fight, and we all know how tiger-like in combat salmon and trout are on their spawning beds.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

## PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE IN THE SOUTH—THE WAR TAX SYSTEM.

THE speech of Senator Voorhees at the opening of the Atlanta Fair has attracted attention, as well it might, and the comments of Southern newspapers upon his utterances concerning Protection are of especial interest. The Atlanta *Post-Appeal* drops this remark:

"The tariff part of Mr. Voorhees' speech at the opening of our Exposition is catching the mischief from the Democratic press."

Whereupon the Chattanooga *Times*, a live and energetic journal, says:

"Our observation is that the Democratic papers that amount to anything have treated Mr. Voorhees' facts and figures on tariff with signal respect. Such extreme Free Traders as the New York *Sun* and Missouri *Republican* are not at all disposed to be rough on Voorhees and Hendricks for following the manifest drift of public sentiment on Protection."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, which veers from Free Trade under the change of wind, professes a desire to revise the tariff, but desires that Congress shall not allow a commission of experts to point out its defects. It says:

"With respect to the revision of the tariff, we are at one with every honest Protectionist in the land; but we object to the commission of so called experts because we have no desire to see this vital matter taken charge of by the monopolists and their tools. The tariff was not framed by experts. It is thrown together without regard to system and without regard to justice, and it needs no extraordinary wisdom to discover wherein it can be revised so as to lessen the burden of taxation which the people now have to bear."

A decidedly remarkable expression is that of the Richmond *Dispatch*, one of the most solid, steady and influential of Southern journals, and we think not friendly to Protection heretofore. It now says that "the live men who manage the growing industries of the South understand fully the fact that what made such industries prosperous in the North cannot fail to have the same effect in the South; hence, they want our protective tariff to continue, and laugh to scorn the old Free Trade notions that used to prevail in our section." This is putting the case strongly, and from such authority we hear the statement with attention. Elsewhere, the *Dispatch*, commenting upon the fact that Colonel Robert Beverley, of Fauquier County, Va., a gentleman largely interested in agriculture, had warmly approved Senator Voorhees' utterances, says:

"From what we have been able to observe, but few men in the South now hold to Free Trade doctrines. . . . Colonel Beverley farms on a large scale, and with great success, and, when he speaks in the vigorous way he does about the folly of the Free Trade policy of the South to-day he doubtless gives utterance to the opinions of every man in his calling who uses his head in the conduct of his business."

All the Southern journals, however, do not express themselves after this fashion. The Savannah *Morning News* argues decidedly in favor of the removal of the war taxes, but asserts that the Southern industries are independent of the tariff, and that the first great need of the South is a tariff for revenue. "That," it says, "would place her on her merits with the rest of the Union, and remove from favored sections the advantages that class legislation has given them." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* finds a letter of Mr. David A. Wells in an Iowa newspaper, in which that gentleman appeals to the farmers and cotton-planters not to be seduced by the rhetoric of Senator Voorhees, and gives many instances to prove how the tariff destroys their substance. Upon this text the *Courier-Journal* says, among other things:

"The whole tariff system is one circle of imposition and wrongs. It imposes unnecessary burdens on the weak and the helpless. It is founded on injustice, and must go down when intelligently and seriously discussed. Every farmer should read the letter of Mr. Wells. The cotton-tie question is only one of many. It stands simply as a representative of the whole rotten system."

The Baltimore *Sun* sees in the proposition to remove the internal taxes an insidious device of the manufacturers, and says:

"It is very true that some of the internal revenue taxes might be modified, or abolished altogether, with advantage to the public; but the Protectionists want all of them swept from the statute-book, so that the whole revenue of the Government may be drawn from customs duties. They prefer the retention of a system that taxes the many for the benefit of a few, to the introduction of a different system that would break down monopolies and set free other industries to the benefit of the whole people."

Concerning the internal tax question, the New York *Independent* says:

"It is not good sense to draw from the people each year more than a hundred million dollars in excess of the amount needed to defray all the current expenses of the Government. Half of this excess would be abundantly sufficient as a surplus to be applied to the payment of the public debt."

"We believe," the Boston *Journal* says, "that the question of reducing the volume of taxation is one of the first to which Congress should give its attention." And upon the subject of the revenues it remarks as follows:

"It may be urged that the present large revenues are exceptional. This may be true. On the other hand, there cannot be such adverse conditions in the future as those which reduced the revenues from 1873 to 1878 to the proportions of that period. Nevertheless, there was no deficiency in any of these years, except that the provisions of the Funding Act [Sinking Fund?] were complied with only in part."

#### LITERATURE.

##### BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

THAT the production of juvenile books is a distinctive and important part of the publishing business, was never more clearly shown than it is this season. The growth of this department of publishing has been enormous of late, and the demand must be as constant as it is great, or the supply would not be persistently furnished. In this, as in other matters, people lose sight of the greatness of our country, to say nothing of the foreign markets which American products of all kinds now seek. If the observer happens to live in the great book-producing centres, he is the more impressed with the ever-rising tide of "reading matter"; but he is likely to forget that these are but the fountain-heads, while away and beyond on every hand stretch countless households, each the place of a tumult of intellectual activity, calling for instruction and amusement as fiercely and untiringly as the brood in the nest cries and gapes to the hurrying parent-birds. And the taste for reading and demand for supplies of reading grows by what it feeds on; as a habit, it is as decided as almost any that can be formed, and there is unhappily almost as much of unwholesomeness in the tendency as of good.

The growth of this passion in the case of young people cannot but be viewed with concern by the most thoughtful among their elders. The question will intrude itself: What is to be the result of this never-relaxing excitement of the imaginative faculty? For the great bulk of the modern juvenile literature is fiction, and, more than that, fiction whose aim is simply to excite and amuse. The little men and women of but very few years ago had no such riotous story-reading opportunities as the youth of to-day, and a comparison of the two periods shows a state of things that has in it quite as much of disquietude as encouragement. Is it not likely that children read too much, and play and work too little? The inducements to lead them to more and more reading seem excessive, while there is no corresponding propagation of the ideas of open air exercise and of preparation for the duties of active life. Time can be as completely wasted in reading as in many other ways in which people strive to "kill" it; and by children as well as adults. We will not be understood as implying that fiction-reading by young or old is of necessity time-wasting, but we have an earnest conviction, and would be gratified if any word of THE AMERICAN's could aid in making it a force in public opinion, that there is far too much fiction which is mere idle, hurtful, fancy; teaching nothing, suggesting nothing; exciting the imagination unhealthfully; creating a distaste for the realities of life and preparing the debauchee for an inroad of mental dyspepsia and distaste for solid and nutritious intellectual food. And it is very easy—it is the most likely thing,—to form these bad reading habits in youth. The high-pressure fashion of much of the modern book-publishing has developed a class of writers who are astonishingly apt in exciting those faculties in children which should be repressed rather than unduly cultivated.

It is not strange that so much writing talent should have been thus concentrated, for the prizes offered are considerable; want of international copyright has been a decided drawback in most lines of American authorship, but the cheap "libraries" and other reprints have not seriously invaded the juvenile field, and this fact, added to the enormous demand for children's books of all kinds, has resulted in a constantly growing class of writers who devote themselves exclusively to this work,

with a profit, it is believed, beyond the average returns of authorship. Happily, many of these writers are men and women of conscience,—literary workers who do not simply and only write for money, and who have a clear sense of their responsibilities as directors and moulders of youthful thought. It is to be wished there were more such, and it is probable the ranks could be strengthened if parents would exercise a more careful supervision over the books falling into the hands of their children. A vigorous weeding out of the perniciously exciting kind of books could but tell upon the pulse of the publishers' ledger. These thoughts are suggested by a pile of "juveniles" awaiting notice on our table, and which, in their attractive array, are suggestive of the wonderful stream of these pretty volumes forever flowing from the press. These particular books we do not condemn, but neither are they in all cases as elevated in tone as we could well desire. And, clever and bright as they are, mainly, there is still the uncomfortable thought following their perusal, that the unsubstantial and fanciful is treated with too great a stress. There are many anxious parents in the land who are pondering and worrying over ways to restrain without crushing the too exuberant imaginations of the active little spirits committed to their care. There is no need of stimulus; on the contrary, they cannot keep their little broods from reading; yet they uncomfortably feel that the larger part of this reading is either negatively good, a waste of time, or positively hurtful. It is a serious problem and one that is likely to grow more serious, until fathers and mothers do more "editing" on their own account.

"Dr. Gilbert's Daughters: A Story for Girls."—By Margaret Harriet Mathews.—This is one of the most ambitious attempts in the juvenile line that has lately come to our notice, and is withal quite a successful one. Miss Mathews shows a good deal of sustained power in the management of this novel. The writing of short stories demands often a greater facility than the composition of longer ones, but this rule is in good measure reversed in works designed for the young; there the short story is oftenest the easiest to produce. It is difficult to retain for a long time the attention of the young reader. *May and Fay Gilbert* are honest American girls,—twin sisters who grow up without a mother's care, but who are made of such good stuff that they escape the perils of unprotected maidenhood and become the companions and true helpers of their father. The home and school life and the love affairs of the twin sisters are all very sweetly told, and, if there is not much plot in the book, there is plenty of good incident. There is some clever sketching of character also, and the figures of the sisters, of their especial gentlemen friends, and of *Dr. Gilbert*, are very nicely drawn. Better yet, perhaps, is *Miss Shrewsbury Bascobee*, an old Yankee servitor of the *Gilberts*,—a really vivid bit of portraiture. "Dr. Gilbert's Daughters" may be classed with the novels which range themselves naturally in the train of the "Wide, Wide World"; it has not the pathetic power of that book, but it has much the same kind of homely domestic interest. (Philadelphia: Porter and Coates.)

"Phaeton Rogers: A Novel of Boy Life."—By Rossiter Johnson.—Boys are as certain to be pleased with this book as girls are with the one just referred to. "Phaeton Rogers" is a capital story in some ways, and the description of the amateur printing office, the doings with the balloon, and *Phaeton's* various inventions, will be voted vastly entertaining. The chapter "How a Church Flew a Kite," is likely to tickle the average boy to that extent that he will remember it as long as he lives. "Phaeton Rogers" delighted multitudes of young folks during its course in *St. Nicholas*, and its reproduction in the pretty volume before us is timely. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Two Cabin Boys."—By Louis Rousselet.—This is also a boys' novel, but it is more melodramatic in tone than Mr. Johnson's book. It is a story of adventure, shipwreck, pirates, mutinies, smuggling, and all the dear delightful horrors in which Young Hopeful's soul delights. Some of the incidents are of a kind as startling, if not as original, as those of Jules Verne, and the book is made further attractive by some very good illustrations. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.)

"The Pocket Rifle."—By J. T. Trowbridge.—This little tale, though written especially for boys, is good for girls and boys alike. It points a moral, but not didactically nor offensively. Mr. Trowbridge understands the art of juvenile writing at its best. He appreciates the necessity for amusement, but he means that amusement shall always carry its lesson. The pocket rifle is a prize offered in a country school for the best speller. The competition is narrowed to the two smartest lads in the school, who had been great friends, but who, through the rivalry and jealousies of the contest for the rifle, became estranged. Nothing could well be more interesting than Mr. Trowbridge's little book, yet its lesson of the meanness of jealousy and some kinds of suspicion cannot fail of its mark. (Boston: Lee and Shepard.)

"Cross Patch, and Other Stories."—By Susan Coolidge.—This is a real child's book,—not a boys' or girls' novel, but a book for little ones, which yet can be read with much pleasure by bigger folks. Miss Coolidge has a very lovely humor and a delightful fund of inventive power, as everybody who keeps the run of the magazines knows. The "Cross Patch" stories are sweet and true; they are the kind of thing we would like to see supplant the unwholesome "wonder" element. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

"Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances."—By Juliana Horatia Ewing.—Mrs. Ewing's book is of a pure and elevating kind, but it is, unfortunately, dull. Nothing can compensate for that in any book,—in a child's book least of all. *Mrs. Overtheway* will please some gentle mothers, but the restless daughters will clamor for something of a more "contemporaneous human interest." This is the way one of the "remembrances" begins; *Mrs. Overtheway* is about to tell a "story" to a little girl:

"Old as I am, I remember distinctly many of the unrecognized vexatious longings and disappointments of childhood. By unrecognized, I mean those vexatious longings and disappointments which could not be understood by nurses, are not confided even to mothers, and through which, even in our cradles, we become subject to that law of humanity which gives to every heart its own secret bitterness, to be endured alone."

Clearly, this kind of thing will not do—for young readers. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

**THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.**—Nothing in our American literary work has shown a more decided development, or, in some respects, a more rapid advance, than the monthly magazines designed for general reading. The progress in ten years has been notable, and in twenty very remarkable. Still, it is true that this growth is shown most in the "art" features of these publications, and may be said to be almost confined to them. The greater spirit and taste of the artists, with the largely increased skill of the engravers and printers, have brought about results in illustrative effect that throw the past completely into the shade, and compel the admission from foreign critics that we are now far surpassing corresponding work done abroad. But this is not the only art feature that has been developed in these magazines. Their general appearance is greatly refined; more elegance is shown in the designing of covers, more "style" in type, arrangement and make-up; even in the selection of the literary contents, there is an evident striving after picturesque effects and artistic combinations. The editors have experienced the same impulse of taste as the artists, engravers and printers, and are exerting themselves to realize a like ideal. In actual literary merit, however, there has been a much more moderate growth; it may be questioned, perhaps, whether the growth is apparent at all. Writers for these magazines have more technical skill, more readiness, more adaptiveness, more view to style and effect,—all this being a share of one general feeling,—but their articles are chiefly of the perishable kind. A few contribute to the literature of the time something that has value and will endure; many give us simply neat "bits" and smart colorings in words that please the artistic senses for the time, but do no more; and in a great part there is a continual suspicion in the reader's mind that the text is secondary to the illustrations, rather than of the first importance.

To be excepted, in part, from these remarks is the *Atlantic Monthly*, which does not employ the illustrator's art. It shows, however, in the other particulars, the movement of the time. The attention given to graceful and picturesque effect is quite apparent in its pages, and there is certainly no increase in its intellectual force. It does not enlarge the scope and power of our literature more than it did in the early years of its publication, but its sensibility to the prevailing tone is perfectly apparent. If not illustrated, it may be said to be illuminated, with art feeling. Such work as that which Mr. Howells and Mr. James do in the two serials in this November issue—"Dr. Breen's Practice" and "The Portrait of a Lady,"—is of the artistic more than of the literary. Certainly, it is very enjoyable as art work; we do not by any means complain of it for its nicety in that regard. Other pages in the issue, however, have their own interior force, regardless of their exterior lines and colors. Sidney Howard Gay's article—Mr. Gay has been a good while absent from the magazine,—on the question "When Did the Pilgrim Fathers Land at Plymouth?" is of historical interest; and Lucy Larcom's reminiscences of Lowell, John Fiske's paper on "The Theory of a Common Origin for All Languages," and Sylvester Baxter's on "The Forestry Work of the Tenth Census," all have instructive as well as entertaining features.

*Lippincott's* shows improvement, as compared with its previous work, in the way of illustrations. The article entitled "A Walk Over Montauk," with which this issue opens, has a number of engravings that are notably good, and that following, in which some interesting episodes of artist-life in Paris are described, is nearly as well illustrated. Mr. Ferrière's article on "The Prince De Broglie in America" is timely and interesting. The Prince—grandfather to the present Duke, who has figured somewhat in French affairs,—came to this country in the summer of 1782, and landed in the Delaware, near Dover, where, his ships being chased by the English, a large sum in gold was thrown overboard. He joined Washington on the Hudson, and, returning to France after a few months, fell ultimately, like many others of the French officers who served in our war, a victim to the blade of the guillotine.

The issue for November closes the sixty-third volume of *Harper's*. Following custom, the publishers indicate their plans for the future, as well as recite their achievements in the past. Their English edition has been a success; it is now, they state, greater than that of any English periodical of the same class. They have made important arrangements with writers and artists abroad,—a paper by William Black on

"The Scotch Highland Folk;" sketches by Henry W. Lucy, of "Leading Members of the British Parliament;" an illustrated article on the "Burial-Place of Penn," by Rev. Alfred Story,—are among those mentioned, and which certainly ought to please readers on both sides of the water. An excellent paper in this issue is one on "Ohio's First Capital," by Alfred Mathews; it presents information upon a subject that is really very unfamiliar to most people,—the early history of the interior States.

*Appleton's Journal*, like *Lippincott's*, has fixed its price at three dollars a year. Its contents are largely selected from the leading English periodicals, and naturally are on foreign topics almost entirely. This is not, of course, a fault; on the contrary, it is a great service to American readers to have an intelligent selection made for them from the mass of English periodical literature. So much of it is not worth our reading, in the midst of the infinite demand made upon our time by printed matter of all sorts, that the contents of *Appleton's* are convenient and welcome.

*The Century* is always fruitful of novelty. The change of name, now just made, (from *Scribner's*), the change of editorship caused by Dr. Holland's death, and Mr. Gilder's consequent promotion, are the recent new things about it. This November issue opens the twenty-third volume. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett begins a serial, "Through One Administration," and the new one by Mr. Howells is announced to start off next month. Of illustrations, there is almost an excess,—their quality alone saves such a criticism. A portrait of George Eliot, one of Salvini as *Macbeth*, and another of Fortuny, the French painter, are of notable excellence in the midst of very many good pictures.

**THE THEORY OF PREACHING.**—Prof. Austin Phelps is a Pennsylvanian whom Massachusetts adopted a good many years ago, marrying him to Moses Stuart's daughter and giving him a professorship in Andover Theological Seminary. He has been so long a New Englander by adoption that most people forget he was born on the banks of the Schuylkill and graduated in 1837, along with Profs. Gurney Smith and John Neil, from the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Phelps has written largely for the religious periodicals, besides publishing two devotional works of unusual excellence. His chief work, we take it, will prove to be that just published by Messrs. Scribner's Sons ("The Theory of Preaching. Lectures on Homiletics"). The American Protestant Church has already as many good books on this subject as any other in the world, except that of Germany. Dr. Porter's "Lectures" and Dr. Shedd's works are of great excellence. The Yale lectures of Mr. Beecher, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Hall, Bishop Simpson, and, above all, Mr. Phillips Brooks, promise to be the first of a long series of works by practical pastors. In fitness, accuracy and suggestiveness, we would place Prof. Phelps's work at the very head of the list. It is the outcome of many years of study and teaching, for until very recently Prof. Phelps filled the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover. As the sermon is, after all, the most important literary production in America, there cannot be too careful a study of its true character and its best forms. A few exceptional men are natural preachers. Rules, and even suggestions, are only embarrassments to them. On the other hand, a few persons, who are neither by nature nor by grace fitted for the work, will be likely to abuse suggestions and rules, and to sink into a dull formalism in their use. Between these two extremes, the great majority of preachers stand; and even those of them who have been at home in the pulpit for years, will learn something from this scholarly and thoughtful book. Prof. Phelps will make no or very few formalists. We say, "or very few," for even the Sermon on the Mount has been abused to favor formalism. He aims high, and he requires the preacher to do so. He insists that the sermon should not be any dry rehearsal of doctrines accepted abstractly by preacher and people, but should be the expression of the preacher's devout apprehension and realization of the truth, with a view to awakening a similar sense of truth in his hearers. He abhors stiff divisions of a subject, arid repetitions of stale themes, and all those faults of respectable dulness which have made the pulpit too often a burden to the pew. And he wants a manly style of preaching: "In an age like ours no pulpit can succeed which, like the pulpit of Germany, lives in large disproportion upon the natural spirituality of womanhood and the simplicity of childhood. These must be supplemented by the intellectual strength of a nation, or the pulpit cannot exist as a national power. And to command the strength, it must be the strength. Great and timely subjects, thorough discussions, weight and fulness of selected materials, costly thoughts,—these, immersed in the depths of an intense spiritual nature, must constitute the popular preaching of an age, or the time is not distant when no preaching will be popular." (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

**THE COMMENTARY ON ST. MARK.**—The second volume of the International Revision Commentary on the New Testament, edited by Dr. Schaff, contains the revised version of St. Mark's Gospel, with a brief commentary by Prof. Riddle, of the Hartford Seminary. The notes seem to be well adapted to the use of teachers and Bible students generally. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE WORLD. By Jules Verne. The Great Explorers of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French. Pp. 378. \$3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

MAN'S ORIGIN AND DESTINY, Sketched from the Platform of the Physical Sciences. By J. P. Lesley. Second Edition, enlarged. Pp. 440. George H. Ellis, Boston.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH. Two Sermons. By Henry W. Bellows. Pp. 52. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

FRENCH DRAMATISTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By J. Brander Matthews. Pp. 301. \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

PICTURES AND LEGENDS IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY. By Thomas and Katherine Macquoid. Pp. 320. \$2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

CAMBRIDGE TRIFLES; OR, SPLUTTERINGS FROM AN UNDERGRADUATE PEN. By the Author of "A Day of My Life at Eton," etc. Pp. 248. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

CAMPAGNS OF THE CIVIL WAR. I.—THE OUTBREAK OF REBELLION. By John G. Nicolay, Private Secretary to President Lincoln. Pp. 220. \$1.00. II.—FROM FORT HENRY TO CORINTH. By M. F. Force. Pp. 204. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

RALPH WALDO EMERSON: HIS LIFE, WRITINGS AND PHILOSOPHY. By George Willis Cooke. Pp. 390. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS WORK. By John H. Treadwell. Pp. 243. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE GLAD YEAR ROUND. For Boys and Girls. By A. G. Plympton. (Square 8vo. With illuminated covers. \$2.50.) James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

MIAMI WOODS, A GOLDEN WEDDING, AND OTHER POEMS. By William D. Gallagher. Pp. 264. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

A PAGEANT, AND OTHER POEMS. By Christina G. Rossetti. Pp. 208. \$1.25. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE MAN JESUS: A COURSE OF LECTURES. By John White Chadwick. Pp. 258. \$1.00. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

YOUNG AMERICANS IN JAPAN; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF THE JEWETT FAMILY AND THEIR FRIEND, OTTO NAMBO. By Edward Greey. Pp. 372. \$1.50. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. (Illustrated with designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey.) Lee & Shepard, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

GENERAL GARFIELD himself said to Mr. Balch, when the latter was preparing his biographical sketch last year: "Be sure to write my name James Abram Garfield, and not James Abraham." Some authors and publishers have followed a contrary rule.

Presley Blakiston, Philadelphia, announces the publication of a new book by Dr. J. F. Edwards, entitled "Malaria: How Caused and How Prevented." This is indeed a timely topic. Malaria is a dragon that appears to threaten the health of the whole country.

The first number has been issued, in London, of *Art and Letters*, "an illustrated monthly magazine of fine art and fiction."

Armstrong & Son will publish in this country the "Life and Times" of John Bright. Hodder & Stoughton are the English publishers.

Mr. W. R. Balch's volume of "Garfield's Words" is selling largely.

"H. H." (Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, who, by her marriage, is somewhat claimable as a Pennsylvanian,) has been East from her home in Colorado, on a flying visit, but goes soon to California.

R. Worthington, New York, publishes this week, simultaneously with its appearance in London, Lady Duffus Hardy's "Through Cities and Prairie Lands."

*The Critic* says that "a number of the leading surgeons of the United States will present their views of the proper treatment of the late President's wound in the December *North American Review*."

A book reviewer in London *Truth* speaks of Ralph Waldo Emerson as "the late Emerson."

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, of Chester County, Pa., has in the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. a book of poems, to be issued in November.

The English journals praise generously the engravings in our American magazines. *The Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Harper and Scribner are full of dainty illustrations, executed and conceived with admirable taste and delicacy, putting to shame the miserable blurs with which in our own publications we have for the most part to be content."

The Boston *Journal* remarks: "If anybody wants to gain a realizing sense of the difference in merit between the works of wood-engravers in America and England, he has but to examine the November number of *Harper's Monthly*, and compare the

frightful cut which illustrates 'A Laodicean' with the others in the earlier pages. The plate from which the former is printed is English; the others are American."

*The American Register* is a new weekly, published at Washington, devoted to "politics, literature, science and news." Its standpoint is Democratic.

A four-page supplement is issued by the *Christian Union* of October 19, describing the model farm of a gentleman in Orange County, N. Y., the text being by Lyman Abbott, and illustrations by F. S. Church.

November 1st, Charles Scribner's Sons will issue volume third of the collected letters of Charles Dickens. These cover no special period, being written at different times during the author's life. Several were to the late James T. Fields.

A member of the English Parliament thinks that a good way to fight the growing taste for noxious fiction among the poor classes would be to establish children's libraries. He offers \$2,500 toward a trial of the theory in connection with the Nottingham University and Free Library scheme.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued in a neat pamphlet (twenty-five cents,) the two sermons on Garfield by Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, with the title, "Before and After the President's Death." The first was preached on September 18, the day before the bereavement, and the other a week later, on the day before the funeral.

Ward, Lock & Co., London, announce their Christmas annual, entitled "Society's Diversions," containing contributions by "Max Adeler" (Mr. Chas. Heber Clark, of Philadelphia,) and others; also, a new edition of "Pickwick Papers," with illustrations by Arthur B. Frost. The same firm, it is announced, have secured the English right of Rev. E. P. Roe's new story, "Without a Home."

Spielhagen's new novel, "Angela," will be published immediately.

Mr. John Richard Green, the historian, will issue a new work during the autumn through Macmillan & Co. Its title is "The Making of England."

Mr. Mallock intends issuing a second edition of "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," the preface of which will contain his answer to the reviewers.

James R. Osgood & Co. hope to publish this month, or early in November, "Aunt Serena," a story by Blanche Willis Howard, author of "One Summer;" "A Dictionary of the Stage," by Townsend Percy; Walt Whitman's "Complete Poems," in a single volume, with a portrait; "South Sea Sketches," by Mrs. Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren; "Original Portraits of Washington," with about thirty heliotype portraits, and a new descriptive history of them by Elizabeth Bryant Johnson; a biographical sketch of the actress Genevieve Ward, by Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson, with illustrations; and "A Pickwickian Pilgrimage," by John R. G. Hassard.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have established a branch of their publishing house in New York, (at No. 11 East Seventeenth Street,) and had a pleasant gathering of literary people at the opening, a few days ago.

Mr. Blackmore has nearly finished his new novel, "Cristowell: A Dartmoor Tale."

Mr. Horace E. Scudder is home from Europe, in good health; Mr. Chas. Dudley Warner is reported as positively "going" thither; Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, author of the "Young Folks' History of Russia," is in Philadelphia for the winter.

"The firm of Roberts Brothers, Boston, is a myth," says the *Publishers' Weekly*, and adds that "nobody knows the 'Brothers,'" but that almost everybody does know the working partner of the house, Mr. Thomas Niles, who was for sixteen years with Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, and afterwards a partner in Whittemore, Niles & Hall. He has a very plain and moderate sized publication place,—a single room over Estes & Lauriat's book-store. Here he receives many distinguished authors. The *Weekly* says: "He was the first American publisher, or almost the first, to import English editions which it could not pay to reprint. His skilful handling of books has made the reputation of several American authors. No publisher knows how to advertise so well, or likes better to have his books thoroughly cut up by the critics, especially if the book is one as to which the opinion of the critical public is divided. He introduced Jean Ingelow, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, Edwin Arnold and 'Ecce Homo,' to American readers, and has as choice a catalogue as any Boston publisher. He is also said to be generous to a fault in dealing with authors. He hides himself to the public under the name of Roberts Brothers, a person of that name being understood to be a silent partner, but whoever discovers him in his proper personality finds a genial and entertaining gentleman."

*St. Nicholas* has opened a subscription for a "Children's Garfield Home."

Of Mr. E. A. Freeman, the English historian, who is delivering a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, "Templeton" writes thus to the Hartford *Courant*: "He is a large and somewhat florid Englishman, with full beard. His voice is not pleasant, and he has the intoning manner of speech which we used to find in Charles Kingsley and others of his countrymen. Oratorically, the lectures are not a success, and in other respects their interest is hardly as yet what was looked for."

It is some of Lucy Larcom's own experiences that she relates in the *Atlantic* for November. She worked, herself, in a Lowell factory forty years ago.

John Morley's long-expected "Life of Cobden," on which he was recently reported to be "working day and night," at Inverness, in order to get it through the press to meet the Fair Trade discussion, has been published in London. Mr. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, thinks it "of great literary and historical value." It contains much unpublished correspondence which hitherto Mrs. Cobden would not allow to be printed.

Messrs. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, law publishers, have had notable success with "Abbott's Trial Evidence" and "Great Speeches by Great Lawyers." The former has called for five editions in about a year, and of the latter a second edition is just out. They will now issue "Great Opinions by Great Judges," in a similar style,

Thirty thousand dollars is the amount of damages claimed of Messrs. A. Williams & Co. by the "Cape Cod Folks" who are named and described in the novel of that name—first edition. Action has been begun, and a writ served on the publishers.

Mr. Horace Howard Furness will resume, this winter, his labors, interrupted by the illness of Mrs. Furness, on his great edition of the "Variorum" Shakespeare. His next work will be "Othello."

*The London Times's* memoir of President Garfield has been reprinted and sells for an English penny.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's biographical sketch of "Washington Irving," the first volume in the new "American Men of Letters Series," will be ready to day.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have had the laudable purpose to do typographical justice to the perennial charms of Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation." It is an attractive and expensive edition, limited to two hundred and fifty copies, one hundred of which have been ordered for England. As usual, the book contains the addition to the original work by Walton's adopted son, Charles Cotton, the translator and poet. Beside the usual seventy-four wood-cuts, the volume will contain twenty-six steel engravings.

It will gratify very many purchasers of the beautiful volume of Bayard Taylor's "Home Ballads," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are about publishing, to know that Mrs. Taylor has a royalty upon every copy that is sold. It is the choicest memorial of the deceased poet and author that has yet appeared, and contains the poems which best illustrate his imaginative power.

#### DRIFT.

—A sensation has been caused in Zurich by the arrest of Dr. Hotz, the co-editor of the *Zürcher Nachrichten*, and formerly Staatsarchivar and public prosecutor to the canton. He is charged with having abstracted, and pawned for 1,000 francs, the second oldest of the documents in the State archives—one concerning the foundation of the Grossmünster, a so-called cathedral, by Charles the Great. It seems that communities are nowhere safe from such incidents. The journals of Bologna report the theft from the library of the University of some of Albert Dürer's fine etchings. Common impressions from the plates are said to have been substituted for choice ones.

—The "Toby Tyler" is the name bestowed by the author of that entertaining story, Mr. James Otis Kaler, upon the pretty little steam-yacht in which he and Mrs. Kaler, with one or two friends, have just set out on a long cruise. From *Harper's Bazar* we learn that, after attending the Oriole Celebration in Baltimore, and participating in the centennial observances at Yorktown, the little yacht would steam down the coast, taking in the Dismal Swamp on the way, to Jacksonville and Key West, and will subsequently proceed to the Isthmus and the West Indies. The "Toby Tyler" is only fifty feet in length, but is entirely seaworthy, and can run twelve knots an hour. She is fitted up with a comfortable cabin, kitchen, bunks, and all the requirements for a long voyage, including two tons of canned provisions, and is supplied for a two years' cruise.

—Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson, in her recent song collection, gives many interesting details concerning the writers of songs, the disputes over authorships, etc. Henry C. Work, the author of "My Grandfather's Clock" and "Marching Through Georgia," had received a royalty, a year ago, of \$4,000 on the former. Stephen C. Foster made \$20,000 by all his songs, but did not, as report said, make \$15,000 out of "The Old Folks at Home." Foster composed in all between two hundred and three hundred songs, many of them on brown wrapping paper, in the back room of a downtown New York grocery store. "Old Dog Tray" sold 125,000 copies in a year and a half. Mrs. Johnson gives to "Florence Percy" (Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen,) the authorship of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and says that those who have investigated the dispute between Mrs. Ethel Lynn Beers, of New York, and Lamar Fontaine, of Texas, a Confederate soldier, over the authorship of "All Quiet Along the Potomac," are inclined to assign it to the former. She adds some interesting notes on popular misconceptions of song phraseology. "Comin' thro' the Rye," is not through a green field, but the Rye River; and the word "noddin'" in "We're a Noddlin'," is not nodding the head in drowsiness, as sometimes interpreted by performers, but denotes a joyous and lively state of mind, as would befit the fact that "Jamie, he's cam hame."

—A statue of Marco Polo, discovered in Canton, has been received at his native city, Venice. It is life-size, made of wood, and gilt. The famous Venetian traveller is represented seated, wearing the Chinese attire, although the cloak and hat are after the European fashion.

—The London *Graphic* says the house in which Dante was born at Florence is shortly to be sold for £1,200. Hitherto, the birthplace of the great poet has been carefully preserved by the Florentine municipality, but they have now handed it over to a banking company in order to discharge a debt.

—News has been received from the "Willem Barentz," which was sent out by the Dutch Government on its third Arctic exploring cruise a few months ago. It was intended that the vessel should reach Spitzbergen; but the sea is said to have been found so covered with ice as to prevent the little vessel from continuing its voyage in that direction.

—The discussion at the Paris Congress of Electricians on the question as to whether the telegraphic and telephonic meshes which are now stretched over most large cities increase the dangers of thunderstorms or not, was chiefly characterized by the divergence of the opinions of the many eminent men present. Professor Helmholz, amongst others, declined to express too positively a reassuring opinion, and Sir William Thomson and Mr. Preece said that the time-honored lightning conductor itself is dangerous under certain circumstances. The Congress finally referred the question for decision to an international statistical commission.

—A most extraordinary destruction was that done in New York by fire, on the night of the 10th instant. Besides some railway stables, in which the fire began, an immense storage warehouse, belonging to Mr. Morrell, was burned, and with it several millions of dollars' worth of valuable goods, rare objects of art, etc., which had been placed there for safe keeping, under the mistaken belief that the building was fire-proof. Describing the efforts of workmen to uncover a large safe, in which there had been placed bonds and other securities, a New York newspaper of the 14th says that quantities of rare and almost priceless articles were shoveled up with the heaps of debris. Hundreds of volumes from some collector's library lay over the safe, bound in vellum or rich parchment, and with dates running back for centuries. Large numbers of choice engravings, rich bronzes, some of them uninjured by the fall at the fire, antique armor, old weapons that had done service in the time of the Crusaders, silverware, brasses and various articles of *vertu* were turned out by the workmen and thrown aside in the mass of rubbish. One workman brought up with his shovel a huge mass of silver, which was thrown aside by him as of no value. It was all that remained of somebody's collection of silverware. The depositors of all this and much other valuable property included many of the wealthy and cultivated people of New York and other cities. Some of them are abroad, and had stored their goods during their absence. Mr. Humphrey Moore, the artist, lost a painting, "Alma; or, The Dream of the Alhambra," which had figures larger than life, and which he valued at \$20,000. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt lost his library, valued at \$15,000, including a copy of Audubon's "Ornithology" that alone cost \$1,200; and the list of similar losses far exceeds our ability to print, the great majority being of property which cannot be replaced.

—The French Government granted, some time ago, a sum of 4,000 francs to the archaeological mission engaged in searching the ruins of the ancient city of Delos, in Greece. After a few months, the archaeologists found several statues and busts of historical importance, but the want of funds has now caused a delay in the continuation of the digging.

—Two of Professor Max Müller's Japanese pupils at Oxford have recently made a curious discovery of Sanskrit manuscript in Japan. The work is the text of the celebrated "Diamond Knife," forming part of the Sacred Canon or Bible of the Buddhists, but hitherto known only through Thibetian or Mongolian translations. It has been believed by Professor Max Müller that the Chinese Buddhists brought back Sanskrit manuscript on their return from pilgrimages to the holy places of their worship in India, and Dr. Edkin's discovery of a manuscript of the "Kālachakra" confirmed this conviction; but it was quite unexpected that such manuscripts should be found in Japan.

—Asia Minor is threatened with a repetition of the terrible famine of 1873-4. Locusts, drought, depopulation, misgovernment, have wrought their effects. This year's crops have almost universally failed. The district of Angora again appears to have suffered the most severely, and the unfortunate inhabitants are already beginning to emigrate *en masse* in search of food, lest winter snows and swollen streams should cut off their communications with the outer world, and they should again find themselves pent up in their mountain homes, without a chance of escape, and reduced to the same fearful plight which seven years ago caused fathers and mothers to sell their children for a handful of corn. Upon this state of facts the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "The [Turkish] Government is, of course, too much engrossed with Egyptian intrigues to take any useful measure against the impending calamity. All that has been done hitherto is to suspend the export of grain from the famine districts. As the population is too poor to buy, the merchants are obliged to sell at mock prices to the authorities, who lock up the grain in the Government storehouses until they find some opportunity of driving a good bargain. It is an ill wind which blows nobody luck, and this famine is not without its redeeming points in the eyes of Turkish functionaries."

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### THE FEUDAL SYSTEM REPRODUCED IN THE "BOSS" SYSTEM.

THERE is a close and striking analogy in many respects between the feudal system of the Middle Ages and our modern political machinery. The suzerains, lords and vassals of the former find their counterparts respectively in the party leaders, "bosses" and voters of the latter, while the practical operations of the one are by no means unlike the methods of the other. This parallelism may be traced in the origin of the two institutions, as well as in their perfected development. Of the various theories advanced by historians to account for the rise of the feudal system, there is none which does not correspond in some degree with the formation of a political "ring." For instance, certain writers discover the germ of feudalism in the relation of protection and dependence which subsisted between the Roman patron and his client. In the first age of imperialism, personal ascendancy and the authority of wealth and position became more and more important factors in the constitution of society, until, in the tumultuous epoch that succeeded the fall of the Empire of the West, in the upheaval of political systems caused by the disintegration of the Roman power and the incursions of the barbarians, the patron rose and the client fell, the one into lordship, the other into vassalage. So it is in the rise of a political leader. Either by his own talent, or upon the supporting shoulders of influential friends, he has clambered up to a post of some little eminence. By his power to confer favors, he makes to himself friends. They look to him for political protection. They become his clients. Then transpires one of those crises, those storms of contending factions, which so often agitate the body politic. While the authority of the party threatens to relax, while the enemy pour in their hordes of destroyers, our embryo leader, shrewdly watching for the turning of the tide, neglecting no opportunity to advance his interests, rises gradually upon the crests of the popular waves, until finally he is

landed at the summit of distinction—the head of the “machine.” Then he is the feudal lord. And the clients—are clients still. Other investigators claim that the feudal system was purely of Gothic origin,—that under the arches of their primeval forests, at the gathering of the clan, some warrior, taller or stronger than the rest, would cry: “Yonder lies rich booty. Follow me, and I will win it for you.” Then the clansmen swore allegiance to the leader, and placed themselves under his orders, becoming thus his vassals, and making him their feudal lord. The idea is the same in either theory—personal supremacy. Here, also, our analogy will not fail. Its application is only too obvious. The aspirant for “bosses” honors points out to the little politicians of his town or county the advantages of having a friend in office. They promise him support and votes. They follow him to the polls, and elect him. In his new position, again, he corresponds to the feudal lord.

The distinctive feature of the feudal system was the peculiar tenure of the fees, or vassals’ lands, either in knight-service or in socage. The origin of the tenure is thus accounted for by Chancellor Kent: “The chieftain, as head or representative of his tribe, allotted portions of the conquered lands, in parcels, to his principal followers, and they, in their turn, gave smaller portions to their sub-tenants or vassals, and all were granted under the same condition of fealty and military service.” It needs but little thought to discover how closely this corresponds to the distribution of offices under the “ring” system. The leader of the faction, having secured his position through the concerted action of his followers and workers, is bound by the code of political honor to reward them for their services, each in his several degree, with those offices and emoluments which lie in his appointment. To his more influential lieutenants are assigned in many cases positions which involve the nominating of lower subordinates. And thus to every upholder of the “machine” is meted out some recompense, greater or less, according to his labor and influence. *Post pralia pramia.* After the battle,—when the election returns are all in,—the trophies of the civil conflict and the spoils of the conquered are divided among the victors. And in every case the condition annexed to the grant is that of unquestioning adherence to the “ring.” To quote again from the author cited above: “These grants were, in their origin, for life or perhaps only for a term of years. The vassal had a right to use the land and take the profits. The right to the soil and to the profits of the soil were regarded as separate and distinct rights.” Just so, the appointee to office under the “ring” retains the right to the spoils of his office so long as he is suffered to hold it. But the right of appointment (or of securing election,) to the office remains always in the chief “ring”-master. Should the vassal be guilty of disobedience to his leader, or of defection from the tenets of the “boss,” he is promptly required to yield up his post to a more steadfast adherent, or else retains it only until the next election, as the case may be. Again, under the feudal system, the tenants in knight-service were bound to render to their lord, if so required, forty days of military service in each year. Do the interests of the “machine” demand that a certain man should be elected to a certain office, at once the herald goes forth to summon the component members. They assemble in force. The caucus is organized. The struggle begins. They are bound to continue in the path of service marked out for them until the object of the campaign is accomplished or defeat is found to be inevitable. We shall not have to go back very far in the history of our country to find more than one case where this political service lasted forty days or more.

But suppose there arises some bitter opponent of the “ring” system,—some independent man, too proud to submit his neck to the yoke of political servitude or too conscientious to be restricted in the exercise of his franchise by the corrupt dictates of a “boss.” What analogy do we find for him in the mediæval system? A remarkable one. The very few proprietors who held their lands in entire independence of the feudal system (called “allodial” proprietors,) were universally regarded as aliens and outlaws in the midst of society. The hand of every feudist, vassal or lord was against them. So, in our day, let a man but announce himself as an independent candidate, and every “ringster” denounces him, every organ of every faction hurls at him alternate ridicule and vituperation.

“Bossism” and feudalism are the same. But what can be said in favor of the toleration, in the boasted enlightenment of this our nineteenth century, of a system which was scarcely justified by the darkness of the Middle Ages?

HENRY C. BLACK.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., October, 1881.

#### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, October 27.

THERE has been a notable relief in the money market, and complaints of strin-gency are not heard. Prices of stocks have generally stiffened, and this was especially the case yesterday, both in Philadelphia and New York, with regard to shares in the “trunk line” railroads to the West, this being due to the announcement of a general advance in rates and the assumed likelihood of an early suspension of the cutting competition. The closing quotations of the principal stocks in the two cities are as follows: *In Philadelphia*—Pennsylvania Railroad, 66; Northern Pacific, 78½; do. common, 38½; Lehigh Valley, 60½; North Pennsylvania R. R., 60; Reading R. R., 33¾. *In New York*—New York Central R. R., 139¼; Union Pacific, 120½; Central R. R. of New Jersey, 96; Lake Erie and Western, 47¼; Denver & Rio Grande, 83½; Chicago & Rock Island, 134½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 136¾; Illinois Central, 130¼; Lake Shore R. R., 121½; Chicago & North Western, 124¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 108¾; Central Pacific R. R., 94½; Texas Pacific, 52½; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾.

The following were the closing quotations of U. S. securities in New York yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	112½	113½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	112½	113½
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	116	116½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	116	116½
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	130½	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	131	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	134	
Continued 6s, . . . . .	100½	101½
Continued 6s, . . . . .	101½	101½

The decrease in the urgency of the money demand is indicated by the rise in the quotations of the “continued” bonds, which are notably higher than last week,—the 6 per cents. being liable to earliest call are ½ higher, while the 5 per cents. are 1½ higher.

A material improvement was shown in the New York bank statement for last week, while that of Philadelphia weakened somewhat. The New York statement had the following principal items:

	October 15.	October 22.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$318,348,900	\$311,310,500	Dec. \$6,038,400
Specie, . . . . .	54,807,200	58,359,400	Inc. 3,552,200
Legal tenders, . . . . .	15,174,500	15,208,700	Inc. 34,200
Deposits, . . . . .	290,018,300	286,643,300	Dec. 3,375,000
Circulation, . . . . .	19,861,100	19,919,000	Inc. 2,900

This not only wipes out the deficiency in the reserve heretofore reported, but places it \$1,907,275 in excess of the legal requirement.

The principal Philadelphia items were as follows:

	October 15.	October 22.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$78,303,266	\$77,483,364	Dec. \$819,902
Reserve, . . . . .	17,509,952	16,636,105	Dec. 873,847
Deposits, . . . . .	53,327,192	52,568,208	Dec. 758,984
Circulation, . . . . .	11,027,165	11,106,828	Inc. 79,663
Clearings, . . . . .	52,488,169	55,019,743	Inc. 2,531,576

Gold continues to arrive from Europe. The Boston *Journal* of the 25th inst. says: “The raising of the rates of discount by the Bank of England in August did not have the effect that the managers expected. At that time the stock of gold held by that institution at that date was \$123,368,710. Last week it had fallen to \$105,371,130. The imports of gold since August 15 will reach \$20,000,000 by the end of the present month. The Bank of France has lost only \$5,000,000 of gold, while the Bank of England has lost \$18,000,000. Since August 15 the Bank of Germany has lost \$15,135,000 in gold. Thus it appears that the banks of these three great nations have lost \$38,000,000. A part of this amount has gone to Italy and a part into circulation, while the most of it has come to this country.”

The steamship “Main,” reaching New York on Saturday, brought \$1,099,500 in English and French gold. The “Arizona,” on Tuesday, brought \$255,000. This latter sum made the receipts of specie since August 1 \$21,152,160, against \$41,139,163 for the corresponding period of last year. On Wednesday, the “Pollux” brought \$40,200 in marks.

Announcements now appear of the organization of new national banks—indicating an increase of activity in business demand for money. On Monday, the Comptroller of the Currency authorized the First National Bank of Owensboro, Ky., with a capital of \$135,000, and the Citizens’ National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, with a capital of \$100,000, to commence business.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending October 22 were \$10,214,552, making since January 1st \$342,015,532 (against \$398,458,212 for the corresponding period of 1880). The exports, exclusive of specie, from New York, for the present year, up to October 25 inclusive, have been \$315,441,434, against \$340,987,817 for the corresponding period of last year.

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie, for September, 1881, as compared with the same month in 1880, shows

An increase in gross earnings of . . . . .	\$87,463
An increase in expenses of . . . . .	99,196
A decrease in net earnings of . . . . .	\$11,733
The nine months of 1881, as compared with the same period in 1880, show	
An increase in gross earnings of . . . . .	\$2,624,629
An increase in expenses of . . . . .	1,655,125
An increase in net earnings of . . . . .	\$969,504

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the nine months of 1881 show a surplus over liabilities of \$2,405,424, being a gain, as compared with the same period in 1880, of \$308,859.

The report of the Director of the Mint, of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the year 1880, 11,000 copies of which were ordered by Congress to be published for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, has just been printed. It is a continuation of similar information contained in Raymond’s reports, the last of which was published in 1876. Relative to the production of the precious metals for the fiscal year 1880, the Director shows that the estimated production of \$36,000,000 in gold has been sustained, and that the value of silver produced during 1880, namely, \$39,200,000, exceeds the estimate of the Director by \$1,500,000. The silver bullion purchased during the fiscal year for coinage is shown to have amounted to 24,262,571 standard ounces, worth at its coining value \$28,232,810; and that the deposit of silver coin and bullion, not of domestic production, was \$2,507,766, of which probably \$2,000,000 was purchased and used.

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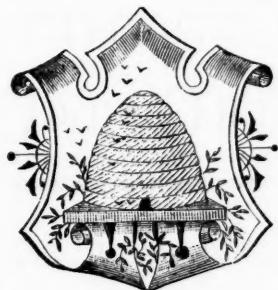
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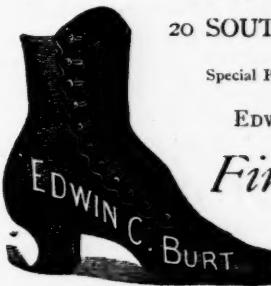
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